





RULES
AND
JOINT RULES
OF THE
SENATE
AND
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
OF THE
STATE OF ILLINOIS;

TOGETHER WITH A LIST OF THE MEMBERS, ORDER
OF BUSINESS, AND THE STANDING COM-
MITTEES OF EACH HOUSE.

SPRINGFIELD:
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1849.

1877

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RULES

OF

THE SENATE.

DUTIES OF THE SPEAKER.

1. He shall take the chair every day precisely at the hour to which the Senate shall have adjourned on the preceding day; shall immediately call the members to order; and, on the appearance of a quorum, shall cause the journal of the preceding day to be read.

2. He shall preserve decorum and order; may speak to points of order, in preference to other members: rising from his seat for that purpose, and shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Senate by any two members; on which appeal no member shall speak more than once, unless by leave of the Senate.

3. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting.

4. Questions shall be distinctly put in this form, viz: "As many as are of the opinion that—(as the case may be) say Ay;" and, after the affirmative voice is expressed, "As many as are of a contrary opinion, say No." If the Speaker doubt, or a division be called for, the Senate shall divide: those in the affirmative shall

first rise from their seats, and afterwards those in the negative. If the Speaker still doubt, or a count be required, the Speaker shall name two members—one from each side—to tell the members in the affirmative; which being reported, he shall then name two others—one from each side—to tell those in the negative; which being also reported, he shall rise and state the division of the Senate.

5. The Speaker shall examine and correct the journal before it be read; he shall have a general direction of the hall; he shall have a right to name any member to perform the duties of the Chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment.

6. All committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise specially directed by the Senate; in which case they shall be appointed by ballot; and if upon such ballot, the number required shall not be elected by a majority of the votes given, the Senate shall proceed to a second ballot; in which a plurality of votes shall prevail; and in case a greater number than is required to compose or complete a committee shall have an equal number of votes, the Senate shall proceed to a further ballot or ballots.

7. In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the lobby, the Speaker (or Chairman of the Committee of the Senate) shall have power to order the same to be cleared.

OF DECORUM AND DEBATE.

8. When any member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the Senate, he shall rise from his seat, and address himself to "Mr. Speaker," (not moving on the floor;) and shall confine himself to the question on debate, and avoid personality.

9. If any member in speaking (or otherwise,) transgress the rules of the Senate, the Speaker shall, or any member may, call him to order; and in which case the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain; and the Senate, if appealed to, decide on the case, but without debate. If there be no appeal, the decision of the Chair shall be submitted to. If the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed; if otherwise, and the case require it, he shall be liable to the censure of the Senate.

10. When two or more members happen to rise at once, the Speaker shall name the member who is first to speak.

11. No member shall speak more than twice to the same question, without leave of the Senate; nor more than once, until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken.

12. While the Speaker is putting any question, or addressing the Senate, no member shall walk out of or across the room; nor in such case, or when a member is speaking, shall entertain private discourse; nor when a member is speaking, shall pass between him and the Chair.

13. Every member who shall be in the Senate when a question is put, shall give his vote, unless the Senate shall, for special reasons, excuse him.

14. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the Speaker, or, being in writing, shall be handed to the Secretary, and read aloud before debate.

15. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker or any member desire it.

16. After a motion is stated by the Speaker, or read by the Secretary, it shall be deemed in the possession

of the Senate, but may be withdrawn at any time before decision or amendment.

17. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lie on the table, or the previous question, to postpone to a day certain, to commit or amend, to postpone indefinitely; which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are arranged; and no motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit or postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall be again allowed on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill, or proposition. A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, and shall be decided without debate; and a motion to strike out the enacting words of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and, if carried, shall be deemed equivalent to its rejection.

18. No person shall be permitted to smoke in the Senate Chamber while in session.

19. After the Speaker has called the Senate to order each day, there shall be no reading of newspapers, or other documents that do not immediately concern the business for which the Senate is convened.

20. The yeas and nays shall be taken, when requested by any two members present.

21. Every bill which may be presented by any committee or member, shall be separately considered by the Senate, and shall not be passed into a law, until the same shall be read on three different days, unless, in case of urgency, three-fourths of the Senate shall deem it expedient to dispense with this rule.

22. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a book, in which he can seasonably record the motions, resolutions, rules, and decisions of the Senate; and to do and perform all such other acts appertaining to his

office, as may be required of him by the Senate or its presiding officer.

23. It shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-arms to attend the Senate during its sitting, to execute the commands of the Senate from time to time, together with all such process, issued by authority thereof, as shall be directed to him by the Speaker.

24. The following standing committees shall be appointed, with leave to report by bill or otherwise: A committee on Elections; on the Judiciary; on School Lands and Education; on Internal Improvements; on Internal Navigation, on Public Roads; on Canals and Canal Lands; on Finance; on Public Accounts and Expenditures; on Military Affairs; on Salines and Saline Lands; on Petitions; on Public Buildings and Public Grounds; and on the Penitentiary.

25. Whenever a report or reports shall hereafter be made by a joint committee of the two houses, immediately after the reading of such report it shall be transmitted to the other house, and being there read, or its reading dispensed with, it shall be taken by the Clerk or Secretary to the house to which the report was first made.

26. All resolutions presented to the Senate shall lie one day on the table, unless otherwise ordered.

27. No resolution for any appropriation of money shall be passed, until it shall have been referred to the committee on Retrenchment.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. The reading of the Journal.
2. The presentation of Petitions.
3. Reports from Standing Committees.
4. Reports from Select Committees.
5. Presentation of Resolutions.
6. Introduction of Bills.
7. Reading Bills of the Senate the third time.
8. Reading Bills of the Senate the second time.
9. Reading Bills from the House of Representatives the third time.
10. Reading Bills from the House of Representatives the second time.
11. Messages from the House of Representatives.

And when the Senate shall have passed from one order to another, no action shall be had upon the orders passed, except by leave of the Senate; and to give this leave, three-fourths of the Senators present must concur.

 STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

On Elections.—Judd, Gear, Ames, Richmond, and Osborn.

On School Lands and Education.—Cloud, Tichenor, Gillespie, Plato and Hardy.

On Internal Improvements.—Rountree, Davis, Denny Stuart and Witt.

On the Judiciary.—McRoberts, Judd, Morrison, Stuart, Plato, Gillespie and Rountree.

On Internal Navigation.---Denny, Sutphin, Markley, Davis and Grass.

On Public Roads.—Osborn, Matteson, Smith, Patterson and Grass.

On Canal and Canal Lands.--Reddick, Judd, Markley, Morrison and Richmond.

On Finance.—Matteson, Tichenor, Stuart, Patterson and Rountree.

On Public Accounts and Expenditures.—Witt, Stuart, Reddick, Morrison and Osborn.

On Military Affairs.—Hardy, Morrison, Gear, Odam and Witt.

On Salines and Saline Lands.--Odam, Denny, McRoberts, Gillespie and Witt.

On Petitions.—Tichenor, Plato, Richmond, Smith and Gear.

On Public Buildings.—Stuart, Denny, Witt, Cloud and Markley.

On Penitentiary.--Gillespie, Sutphin, Tichenor, Ames and Smith.

On Counties.--Sutphin, Osborn, Denny, Odam and Smith.

On Incorporations.—Richmond, Patterson, McRoberts, Gillespie and Judd.

On Retrenchment.—Markley, Sutphin, Gear, Plato and Rountree.

On Enrolled Bills.--Ames and Hardy.

LIST OF SENATORS.

Alexander, Union, Pulaski, Johnson, Massac, Pope, and Hardin.—Wm. Y. Davis.

Gallatin, Saline, Williamson, Franklin, and White.—Dempsey Odam.

Jefferson, Marion, Wayne, and Hamilton.—J. P. Hardy.

Washington, Perry, Randolph, and Jackson.—Hawkins Osborn.

St. Clair and Monroe.—J. L. D. Morrison.

Madison and Clinton.—Joseph Gillespie.

Christian, Shelby, Montgomery, Bond, and Fayette.—Hiram Rountree.

Effingham, Jasper, Clay, Richland, Lawrence, Edwards, and Wabash.—A. H. Grass.

Edgar, Clark, and Crawford.—Wm. Tichenor.

Vermilion, Champaign, Piatt, Moultrie, Coles, and Cumberland.—Josiah McRoberts.

Tazewell, McLean, Logan, De Witt, and Macon.—E. O. Smith.

Sangamon, Menard, and Mason.—John T. Stuart.

Macoupin, Jersey, Greene, and Calhoun.—Franklin Witt.

Morgan, Scott, and Cass.—Newton Cloud.

Adams and Pike.—H. L. Sutphin.

McDonough, Schuyler, Brown, and Highland.—John P. Richmond.

Hancock and Henderson.—Azro Patterson.

Fulton and Peoria.—David Markley.

Rock Island, Henry, Mercer, Warren, Knox, and Stark.—John Denny.

La Salle, Bureau, Putnam, Marshall, Woodford, Livingston, and Grundy.—Wm. Reddick.

Du Page, Kendall, Will, and Iroquois.—Joel A. Matteson.

Ogle, Lee, De Kalb, and Kane.—Wm. B. Plato.

Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Carroll, and Whiteside.—H. H. Gear.

McHenry, Boone, and Winnebago.—A. E. Ames.

Cook and Lake.—N. B. Judd.

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

WM. McMURTRY, *Speaker.*

WM. SMITH, *Secretary.*

A. C. SHUMWAY, *Assistant Secretary.*

A. C. DICKSON, *Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk.*

J. S. ROBERTS, *Assistant Enl'g and En'g Clerk.*

J. G. DAVIDSON, *Sergeant-at-arms.*

JOHN OLIVER, *Assistant Sergeant-at-arms.*

D. G. BURR, *Copyist.*



RULES

OF

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DUTIES OF THE SPEAKER.

1. He shall take the chair every day precisely at the hour to which the House shall have adjourned on the preceding day; shall immediately call the members to order; and on the appearance of a quorum, shall cause the journal of the preceding day to be read.

2. He shall preserve decorum and order; may speak to points of order in preference to other members, rising from his seat for that purpose; and shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House by any two members; on which appeal no member shall speak more than once, unless by leave of the House.

3. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting.

4. Questions shall be distinctly put in this form, viz; "As many as are of the opinion that (as the case may be) say aye;" and, after the affirmative voice is expressed, "As many as are of the contrary opinion say no." If the Speaker doubt, or a division be called for, the House shall divide: those in the affirmative shall first rise from their seats, and afterwards those

in the negative. If the Speaker still doubt, or a count be required, the Speaker shall name two members, one from each side, to tell the members in the affirmative; which being reported, he shall name two other members, one from each side, to tell those in the negative; which being also reported, he shall rise and state the decision of the House.

5. The Speaker shall examine and correct the journal before it is read; he shall have a general direction of the hall; he shall have a right to name any member to perform the duties of the chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond one day after an adjournment.

6. All committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise specially directed by the House; in which case they shall be appointed by the House.

7. All acts, addresses and joint resolutions shall be signed by the Speaker; and all writs, warrants and subpœnas, issued by order of the House, shall be under his hand and seal, and attested by the Clerk.

8. In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the lobby or gallery by the spectators, the Speaker or chairman of the committee of the whole House shall have power to order the lobby or gallery to be cleared.

9. The Speaker shall vote in all cases, and if, after he shall have voted, the House shall be equally divided, the question shall be decided in the negative.

OF DEBATE.

10. Whenever any member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the House, he shall rise and respectfully address himself to "Mr. Speaker," and con-

fine himself to the question under debate and avoid personality; and no motion shall be considered in order, unless made from the seat occupied by the member.

11. If any member in speaking or otherwise, transgress the rules of the House, the Speaker shall, or any member may, call to order; and the member called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain; and the House, if appealed to, shall decide without debate. If the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed; if against him, and the case require it, he shall be liable to the censure of the House.

12. When two or more members rise at once, the Speaker shall name the member who is to speak first.

13. No member shall speak longer than thirty minutes at any one time.

14. No member shall speak more than once to the same question. Whilst the Speaker is putting the question or addressing the House, none shall walk out of or across the room; nor in such case, or when a member is speaking, shall entertain private discourse; nor when a member is speaking, shall pass between him and the chair.

15. No member shall vote on any question in the event of which he is immediately and particularly interested; or in any other case where he was not present when the question was put.

16. Every member who shall be in the House when a question is put, shall vote on one side or the other, unless the House for special reasons shall excuse him.

17. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the Speaker, or, if it be in writing, it

shall be handed to the chair, and read aloud by the Clerk before debate.

18. After a motion is stated by the Speaker, or read by the Clerk, it shall be considered in possession of the House, but may be withdrawn at any time before decision or amendment.

19. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker or any member desire it.

20. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lie on the table, the previous question, to commit or amend, to postpone to a day certain, to postpone indefinitely; which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are arranged; and no motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit or postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall be again allowed on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill or proposition. A motion to strike out the enacting words of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and, if carried, shall be considered equivalent to its rejection.

21. A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, and shall be decided without debate.

22. The previous question being moved and seconded, the question from the chair shall be—"Shall the main question be now put?" and if the "noes" prevail, the main question shall not then be put, but a refusal to order the main question shall not postpone its consideration.

23. The effect of the previous question being put and carried, shall be to put an end to all debate, and to bring the House to a direct vote upon pending amendments, in their proper order, and then upon the main question. On a motion for the previous question, and prior to the seconding of the same, a call of the House

shall be in order; but after a majority shall have seconded such motion, no call shall be in order prior to the decision of the main question.

24. On the main question no member shall speak more than once without leave.

25. Any member may call for a division of the question, when the sense shall admit of it, but a motion to strike out and insert shall be indivisible.

26. A motion for commitment, until it shall be decided, shall preclude all amendments of the main question.

27. Motions and reports may be committed at the pleasure of the House.

28. If a question be lost by adjournment of the House, and revived on the succeeding day, no member who has spoken on the preceding day shall be permitted to speak again without leave.

29. Petitions, memorials, and other papers addressed to the House, may be presented by any member, who shall state briefly to the House the contents thereof; which may be received, read and referred, on the same day, to the proper committee, if the House agree thereto.

30. When a resolution shall be offered, or a motion made to refer any subject, and different committees shall be proposed, the question shall be taken in the following order: the committee of the whole House, a standing committee, or a select committee.

31. The yeas and nays shall be taken on any question, upon the demand of any two members.

32. Upon a call of the House for the yeas and nays on any question, the names of the members shall be called in alphabetical order.

33. No member or other person shall visit or re-

main at the Clerk's table while the yeas and nays are being called.

34. No member shall name another member present in debate.

35. No bill shall be introduced, unless the same be reported by a committee.

36. Every bill previous to its passage, shall undergo three readings, one on each day, for three days, and free discussion allowed thereon, unless in case of urgency, the House by concurrence of three-fourths, shall dispense with this rule.

37. The general question on the first reading shall be—"Shall the bill be read a second time?"

38. On the second reading of a bill, the Speaker shall state it ready for commitment, amendment, or to be engrossed and read a third time; but any bill may be re-committed at any time before the passage.

39. When the question is taken on the final passage of every bill, the Clerk shall call the members alphabetically for the yeas and nays.

40. When a bill passes it shall be certified by the Clerk, who, at the foot thereof, shall note the day it passes.

41. Any two members shall have liberty to dissent and protest against any act or resolution, and have the reasons of their dissent entered on the journal.

42. As soon as the journal is read, the Speaker shall call for: 1st, petitions; 2d, reports from standing committees; 3d, reports from select committees; 4th, resolutions; which shall be received and disposed of in the order in which they are called; and not more than the forenoon session of each day shall be devoted to business mentioned in this rule, unless the House shall otherwise direct.

43. After the business mentioned in the preceding rule shall have been disposed of, the Speaker shall dispose of the orders of the day, and messages and communications on his table.

44. The unfinished business in which the House was engaged at the last preceding adjournment shall have the preference in the orders of the day.

45. General appropriation bills shall be in order in preference to any other bills of a public nature, unless otherwise ordered by a majority of the House.

46. All questions relating to the priority of business to be acted on, shall be decided without debate.

47. No smoking shall be allowed in the hall during the hours of session.

48. The Door-keeper shall provide thermometers, keep the temperature of the hall uniform, and ventilate the hall during the hours of recess.

49. The officers of the House shall be a Clerk, Assistant Clerk, Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk, Door-keeper, and Assistant Door-keeper; each of whom shall take an oath of office.

OF COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.

50. In forming the committee of the whole House, the Speaker shall leave his chair, and a chairman, to preside in the committee, shall be appointed by the Speaker.

51. Upon a bill being committed to a committee of the whole House, the same shall be first read through by the Clerk, and then read and debated by clauses, leaving the preamble to be last considered. After report the bill shall again be subject to debate and amendment by clauses, before the question of engrossing it be taken.

52. All questions, whether in committee or in the House, shall be disposed of in the order in which they were moved, except that, in filling up blanks, the largest sum, and most remote day shall be first put.

53. The rule of proceeding in the House shall be observed in committee, so far as may be applicable.

54. A majority of any committee shall be a sufficient number to proceed to business.

55. Nine o'clock in the morning shall be the standing order of adjournment.

56. The hour at which every motion to adjourn is made shall be entered on the journal.

57. No member shall absent himself from the service of the House, unless he have leave, or be sick, or unable to attend. Any fifteen members shall be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members.

58. The Clerk may read all bills and journals belonging to the House, sitting; but he shall rise to read all official communications to this House.

59. The following standing committees shall be appointed, viz: on the Judiciary; on Finance; on Elections; on the Militia; on Internal Improvements; on Education; on Public Accounts and Expenditures; on the Penitentiary; on Canals and Canal Lands; on Manufactures and Agriculture; on Claims; on Public Buildings and Grounds; on State Roads; on Counties; on Banks and Corporations; on Retrenchment; on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills; on Federal Relations; on State Library; and on Miscellaneous Subjects; to consist of not less than five nor more than nine members.

60. It shall be in order for the committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills to report at any time.

61. It shall be the duty of the committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills to examine all engrossed bills,

correct any mistakes therein, and report the bills to the House.

62. No motion or proposition, on a subject different from that under consideration, shall be admitted under color of amendment.

63. The thirty-first, thirty-ninth, and forty-first rules, shall not in any case be dispensed with; nor shall any other rule be dispensed with, unless by the concurrence of three-fourths of all the members present.

64. The rules of parliamentary practice, comprised in Jefferson's Manual, shall govern the House in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with the standing rules and orders of the House, or the joint rules of the Senate and House of Representatives.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Little, Sloan, Hayes, Rice, Linder, Kellogg, Yates, Skinner and Sanger.

Finance.—Messrs. Sherman, Ryan, Abend, Cochran, Keating, Rives, Walker, Gray, Tackerberry and Cooper.

Elections.—Messrs. Abend, Bridges, Morris, Smith, Sconce, Harrison, Runkle, Lasher and Sayre.

Federal Relations.—Messrs. Fry, Guthrie, Linder, Sayre, Price, Crawford, Brady, Maxwell and Crandell.

Militia.—Messrs. McDonald, Campbell, Maxwell, Waller, Patterson, Dearbon, Denio, Lasher and Bond.

Improvements.—Messrs. Cochran, Gilson, Brown, Evey, Pickering, Lucas, Wilson, Turnbull and Smith.

Education.—Messrs. Hayes, Yates, Skinner, Wheaton, Thomas, Gray, Starkweather, Kellogg and Runkle.

Salines.—Messrs. Bradley, Bridges, Cochran, Guthrie, Sconce, Henderson, Campbell, Vernor and Blakeman.

Public Accounts and Expenditures.—Messrs. Sloan, Trail, Harding, Crandell, Fay, Rice, Keener, Ewing and Evey.

Penitentiary.—Messrs. Keating, Fry, Olds, Bond, Marrett, Jennings, Trail, Rives and Pickering.

Canals and Canal Lands.—Messrs. Sanger, Runkle, Crawford, Austin, Leach, Sherman, Little, Gilson and Brown.

Manufactures and Agriculture.—Messrs. Page, Richardson, Morris, Darnell, Smith, Turnbull, Harrison, Blakeman and Darneille.

Claims.—Messrs. Evey, Denio, Vernor, Ryan, Austin, Sconce, Lucas, Wilson, Keener, Cooper and Blackman.

Public Buildings and Grounds.—Messrs. Edwards, Olds, Waller, Darneille, Blakeman, Lucas, Bond, Tackerberry and Price.

State Roads.—Messrs. Olds, Eads, Richardson, Ewing, Rives, Harding, Crawford, Fay and Darnell.

Counties.—Messrs. Skinner, Bradley, Campbell, Eads, Walker, Page, Lasher, Patterson, Wheaton and Blackman.

Banks and Corporations.—Messrs. Starkweather, McDonald, Fry, Ryan, Edwards, Sayre, Dearbon, Gray, Leach, Cooper and Blackman.

Retrenchment.—Messrs. Rice, Vernor, Keener, Thomas, Jennings, Dearbon, Tyler, Denio and Gilson.

Enrolled and Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Tyler, Bridges, Thomas, Abend, Leach, Brady, Tackerberry, Marrett and Henderson.

State Library.—Messrs. Kellogg, Hayes, Skinner, Yates, Harding, Guthrie, Sloan, Starkweather and Brady.

Miscellaneous Subjects.—Messrs. Brady, Henderson, Leach, Linder, Fry, Kellogg, Richardson, Bradley and Sconce.

LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Union, Alexander, and Pulaski.—John Cochran.

Massac, Pope, and Hardin.—Wesley Sloan.

Gallatin and Saline.—D. Blackman.

Johnson and Williamson.—D. Y. Bridges.

Jackson and Franklin.—R. A. Bradley.

Marion, Jefferson, Wayne, and Hamilton.—Zadoc Casey, John A. Campbell, James Richardson.

White.—S. S. Hayes.

Wabash and Edwards.—Wm. Pickering.

Lawrence and Richland.—E. Z. Ryan.

Crawford and Jasper.—R. G. Morris.

Coles.—U. F. Linder.

Clark.—J. P. Cooper.

Cumberland, Effingham, and Clay.—D. Starkweather.

Fayette.—John McDonald.

Montgomery, Bond, and Clinton.—R. S. Bond, E. Y. Rice.

Washington and Perry.—Zenos Vernor.

Randolph.—Samuel Guthrie.

Monroe.—X. F. Trail.

St. Clair.—Edward Abend, Simon Stookey.

Madison.—Curtis Blakeman, Edward Keating.

Macoupin.—F. A. Olds.

- Jerseg and Greene.*—J. D. Fry, Isaac Darnielle.
Scott.—C. F. Keener.
Morgan.—G. B. Waller, Richard Yates.
Cass and Menard.—R. S. Thomas.
Sangamon.—Ninian W. Edwards, John Smith.
Logan and Mason.—John Lucas.
Tazewell.—M. Tackerberry.
McLean and De Witt.—J. B. Price.
Vermilion.—John H. Sconce.
Edgar.—G. W. Rives.
Champaign, Moultrie, Piatt, and Macon.—Reuben B. Ewing.
Shelby and Christian.—Edward Evey.
Pike and Calhoun.—Geo. Pattison, Tyre Jennings.
Adams, Highland, and Brown.—O. C. Skinner, Jonathan Dearbon, John Marrett.
Schuyler.—Jesse Darnell.
Hancock.—S. H. Tyler, George Walker.
McDonough.—Josiah Harrison.
Fulton.—Edward Sayre, Wm. Kellogg.
Peoria.—E. G. Sanger.
Knox.—Henry J. Runkle.
Mercer, Warren, and Henderson.—Abner C. Harding, Gilbert Turnbull.
Rock Island, Henry, and Stark.—John W. Henderson
Whiteside and Lee.—Joseph Crawford.
Carroll and Ogle.—Dauphin Brown.
Jo Daviess and Stephenson.—Abner Eads, C. B. Denio.
Winnebago.—W. H. Crandell.
Putnam, Marshall, and Woodford.—John Page.
LaSalle, Grundy, Livingston and Bureau.—M. E. Lasher, G. W. Gilson.

Du Page, Kendall, Will, and Iroquois.—Wm. E. Little,
L. D. Brady, W. L. Wheaton.

Kane and De Kalb.—E. W. Austin, H. W. Fay.

Boone and McHenry.—Selby Leach, John F. Gray.

Lake.—Life Wilson.

Cook.—F. C. Sherman, Phillip Maxwell.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

ZADOC CASEY, *Speaker.*

NATHANIEL NILES, *Clerk.*

HARMAN G. REYNOLDS, *Assistant Clerk.*

A. J. GALLOWAY, *Engrossing Clerk.*

JAMES W. DAVIDSON, *Ass't.* “

SAMUEL EWING, *Door-keeper.*

S. B. SMITH, *Assistant Door-keeper.*

THE TALENTED MR. RAY

CHAPTER I

It was a fine morning in the month of May, and the sun was shining brightly upon the green fields and the blue sky. A gentle breeze was blowing from the south, carrying with it the sweet fragrance of the flowers that were beginning to bloom. In the distance, the sound of the church bells could be heard, calling the people to prayer.

In the town of Haverhill, there lived a young man named Mr. Ray. He was a very talented man, and his name was well known throughout the town. He had a fine voice, and he was a very good singer. He was also a very good scholar, and he had won many prizes for his school work.

One day, Mr. Ray was walking through the town square, and he saw a group of people gathered around a man who was lying on the ground. Mr. Ray went over to see what was wrong, and he found that the man was dead. Mr. Ray was very surprised, and he went to the town clerk to report the death.

The town clerk told Mr. Ray that the man was a stranger, and that he had been found lying on the ground. Mr. Ray was very interested in the case, and he decided to investigate it. He went to the man's home, and he found that the man was a very poor man, and that he had been living there for many years.

Mr. Ray was very sympathetic towards the man, and he decided to help him. He gave the man some money, and he helped him to get up on his feet. Mr. Ray was a very kind man, and he was very helpful to everyone who needed it.

One day, Mr. Ray was walking through the town square, and he saw a group of people gathered around a man who was lying on the ground. Mr. Ray went over to see what was wrong, and he found that the man was dead. Mr. Ray was very surprised, and he went to the town clerk to report the death.

The town clerk told Mr. Ray that the man was a stranger, and that he had been found lying on the ground. Mr. Ray was very interested in the case, and he decided to investigate it. He went to the man's home, and he found that the man was a very poor man, and that he had been living there for many years.

Mr. Ray was very sympathetic towards the man, and he decided to help him. He gave the man some money, and he helped him to get up on his feet. Mr. Ray was a very kind man, and he was very helpful to everyone who needed it.

JOINT RULES

OF THE

Senate and House of Representatives.

1. In every case of amendment of a bill agreed to in one house, and dissented to in the other, if either house shall request a conference, and appoint a committee for that purpose, and the other house shall also appoint a committee to confer, such committee shall, at a convenient hour, to be agreed upon by their chairman, meet at some convenient place, and state to each other verbally, or in writing, as either may choose, the reason of their respective houses [for "and against the amendment, and interchange propositions for] modifications to meet the sense of the two houses, and confer freely thereon.

2. When a message shall be sent from the Senate to the House of Representatives, it shall be announced at the door of the House by the Door-keeper, and shall be respectfully communicated to the Chair by the person by whom it may be sent.

3. The same ceremony shall be sent from the House of Representatives to the Senate.

4. Messengers shall be sent by such persons as a sense of propriety in each house may determine to be proper.

5. After each house shall have adhered to their disagreement, a bill or resolution shall be lost.

6. While bills are on their passage between the two houses, they shall be under the signature of the Secretary or Clerk, (as the case may be,) respectively.

7. After a bill has passed both houses, it shall be enrolled before it is presented to the Governor.

8. When bills are enrolled they shall be examined by a joint committee of two from the Senate and three from the House of Representatives, appointed as a standing committee for that purpose, who shall carefully compare the enrolled bills with the engrossed bills so passed by the two houses, correct any errors which may be discovered in the enrolled bills, and make their report forthwith to their respective Houses; the Secretary or Clerk having previously certified on the margin of the roll in which house it originated.

9. After examination and report, each bill shall be signed in the respective Houses, first by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and then by the Speaker of the Senate.

10. After a bill shall have been signed by the Speakers of both houses, it shall be presented by said committee to the Governor for his approbation. The said committee shall report the day of presentation to the Governor; which time shall be carefully entered on the journal of each house.

11. All resolutions and memorials which are to be presented to the Governor shall be previously enrolled, examined, signed, and presented by the same commit-

tee, reported, and entry thereof made, as provided in case of bills.

12. When a bill or resolution which shall have passed one house is rejected in the other, information thereof shall be given to the house in which the same shall have passed.

13. When the consideration of any bill, memorial, or resolution, which has originated in one house, shall be postponed in the other house, to a day so distant that it will not be taken up again at the present session, the house in which such bill, memorial, resolution, shall have originated, shall be forthwith informed of such postponement.

14. When a bill, memorial, or resolution, which has passed one house, is rejected in the other, it shall not again be introduced during the same session, without a notice of three days, and leave of the house in which it shall be renewed.

15. Each house shall transmit to the other all papers on which any bill or resolution shall be founded.

16. All joint elections shall be in the hall of the House of Representatives, and the members shall vote *viva voce*, except where the Constitution has provided otherwise; and when the election is by joint ballot, the Speaker shall appoint one member of each house as tellers; and in all cases a majority of the votes given shall be requisite to constitute an election.

17. While the two houses are acting together upon elections, or otherwise, questions of order shall be decided by the Speaker of the House, subject to an appeal to both houses, as though but one body was in session. A call of the members of either house may be had in joint meeting, by order of the house in which the call is desired.

18. Motions to postpone or adjourn shall be decided by joint vote of both houses; and the yeas and nays upon such motions, if required, shall be entered upon the journals of both houses.

19. Upon questions arising requiring the separate decision of either house, the Senate shall withdraw until the decision is made; provided that a question upon motions for calls of either house shall not come within the provisions of this rule.

20. Each House shall have the liberty of ordering the printing of bills, messages, and reports, without the consent of the other.

21. That whenever any message, bill, report, or document, shall be ordered to be printed by the Senate or House, for the use of both houses, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Senate, or Clerk of the House, (as the case may be,) immediately to report the fact of the passage of said order to the other branch of the General Assembly, together with the number so ordered to be printed, in case it shall exceed the number ordered to be printed under the joint rules of both Houses.



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